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U. S.
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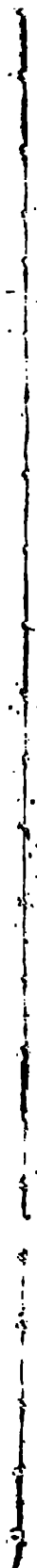
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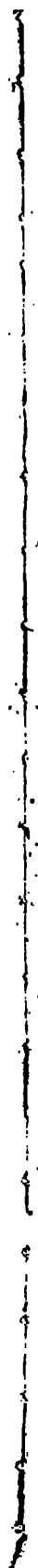
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IMMIGRATION

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

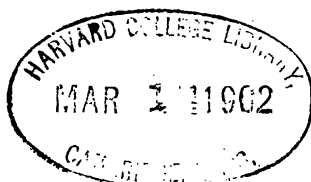
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From the
U. S. Government.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1900.

ARTICLE 1. Collectors of customs will collect, as provided in the act of August 18, 1894, a duty of one dollar for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port of the United States, except such vessels as are employed exclusively between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or of the ports of Mexico, as provided in section 22 of the act of June 26, 1884.

ART. 2. All such moneys collected must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of "Immigrant fund" with an assistant treasurer of the United States, or national bank depository, in the same manner as other miscellaneous collections are reported. Separate accounts of the receipts and expenditures of money under the act must be rendered monthly to the Secretary of the Treasury, on forms to be furnished by the Government for the purpose.

ART. 3. Collectors of customs on the Canadian frontier, and at all points where commissioners of immigration are not employed, are charged within their respective districts with the execution of the laws pertaining to immigration, and all importation of laborers under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. They will employ all customs, immigration, and other officers assigned to them for duty in the enforcement of the immigration acts; and all such officers are hereby designated and authorized to act as immigration officers.

ART. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary, in making the examination of immigrants, to temporarily remove them from the vessel upon which they arrived to a desirable place provided for the examination, such immigrants shall not be regarded as landed so long as they are undergoing the examination, and are in charge of the officers whose duty it is to make such examination; and such removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of any question relating to such examination, or while awaiting their return as provided by law.

ART. 5. The commissioner of immigration shall enter of record the name of every immigrant found upon examination to be within either of the prohibited classes, with a statement of the decision in each case,

and at the same time give notice in writing to the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel upon which such immigrant arrived, together with the grounds of refusal to land such immigrant, that said vessel is required to return such immigrant to the port whence he came.

ART. 6. The regular examination of immigrants under the special inquiry required by statute will be separate from the public, but any immigrant who is refused permission to land, or pending an appeal in his case, will be permitted to confer with friends or counsel in such manner as the commissioner may deem proper.

ART. 7. Any immigrant claiming to be aggrieved by the decision of the inspection officers may appeal therefrom, and such appeal shall stay his deportation until decision shall be had thereon. Such appeal shall be in writing, and shall specify the grounds of appeal, and shall be presented to the commissioner, who shall at once forward such appeal to the Department with all the evidence in the case and his views thereon.

Any examining inspector dissenting from a decision to admit an immigrant may appeal therefrom, which appeal shall be in writing and specify the grounds thereof, and shall be forwarded by the commissioner to the Department in like manner as in cases of an appeal by an immigrant.

ART. 8. Upon a decision of the appeal the immigrant shall be at once landed or deported in accordance with such decision, and, in case landing is refused, the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel by which the immigrant arrived shall be notified of such decision by the commissioner, and that the immigrant will be placed on board said vessel to be returned as aforesaid.

ART. 9. The expenses for the keeping and maintenance of such immigrants as are ordered to be returned pending the decision of their right to land and the subsequent expenses for the keeping and maintenance of those ordered to be returned, and the expense of their return shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which they came.

ART. 10. At least twenty-four hours before the sailing of the vessel upon which immigrants are ordered to be returned, the master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall notify the commissioner of the proposed hour of sailing, who shall thereupon place on board all immigrants to be returned by such vessel as aforesaid, and in case any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive such immigrants on board, or shall neglect to retain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 for each and every offense, and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

ART. 11. No vessel bringing immigrants in the steerage or in apartments other than in the first or second cabin, from ports where con-

tagious or infectious diseases are prevailing, shall be admitted to entry unless it appear by the certificate of the consular officer at such port that said immigrants have been detained at the port of embarkation at least five days under medical observation in specially designated barracks or houses set apart for their exclusive use, and that their clothing, baggage, and personal effects have been disinfected before being placed on board by one of the following methods:

- (1) Boiling in water not less than thirty minutes.
- (2) Exposure to steam not less than thirty minutes, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.), nor greater than 115° C. (239° F.), and unmixed with air.
- (3) Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent strength.

This method (No. 3) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; to rubber goods, etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

(4) Articles that would be destroyed or injured when subjected to any of the above methods may be disinfected by immersion in solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part to 2,000, until all parts are thoroughly saturated, due precaution being taken against mercurial poisoning.

The above restrictions will also be applied to vessels bringing immigrants from noninfected ports, but who come from infected localities.

ART. 12. There shall be delivered to the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival, by the master or commanding officer of the vessel, lists or manifests, made at the time and place of embarkation, of such immigrants, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists or manifests, state as to each of said passengers—

- (1) Full name.
- (2) Age.
- (3) Sex.
- (4) Whether married or single.
- (5) Calling or occupation.
- (6) Whether able to read or write.
- (7) Nationality.
- (8) Last residence.
- (9) Seaport for landing in the United States.
- (10) Final destination in the United States.
- (11) Whether having a ticket through to such final destination.
- (12) Whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons, or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government.
- (13) Whether in possession of money, and if so, whether upward of \$30, and how much, if \$30 or less.
- (14) Whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative, and his name and address.
- (15) Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where.

(16) Whether ever in prison, or almshouse, or supported by charity.

(17) Whether a polygamist.

(18) Whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States.

(19) The immigrant's condition of health, mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled; and if so, from what cause.

ART. 13. Said immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. There shall be delivered to each immigrant or head of a family, prior to or at the time of embarkation, or at some time on the voyage before arrival, as may be found most convenient, a ticket, on which shall be written his name, a number or letter, designating the list and his number on the list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or of the officer, first or second, below him in command, and of the surgeon of said vessel or other medical officer, as provided in sections 2 and 3 of the act of March 3, 1893; therefore the above affidavits must be attached to each list or manifest, which lists or manifests must be kept separate and not fastened together.

In case there is a surgeon sailing with the vessel, that officer must sign and verify each list or manifest, and the verification by another surgeon will not be in compliance with the law.

All forms of lists or manifests and affidavits sent out by authority of this Department are suggestive merely, and will not relieve any person from the necessity of complying strictly with all the provisions of said act of March 3, 1893.

ART. 14. In case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said inspector of immigration lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of \$10 for each immigrant qualified to enter the United States concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list, as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

ART. 15. The certificate required by section 8 to be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury shall be filed upon the first days of January and July of each year.

ART. 16. These regulations shall take immediate effect, except as to the last paragraph of article 7 and articles 11 to 16, inclusive, and as to those articles they will take effect on the 3d day of May, 1893.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary*.

AN ACT to regulate immigration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. *Provided,* That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinafore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions not inconsistent with law as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That all foreign convicts except those convicted of political offenses, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury

may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessel in which they came.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved August 3, 1882.

AN ACT to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade and for other purposes, approved June 26, 1884.

SEC. 22. That until the provisions of section one, chapter three hundred and seventy-six, of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be made applicable to passengers coming into the United States by land carriage, said provisions shall not apply to passengers coming by vessels employed exclusively in the trade between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or the ports of Mexico.

ORIGINAL ACT.

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, to per-

form labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States; the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel, and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *Provided*, That skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved February 26, 1885 (23 Stat., 332).

AMENDATORY ACT.

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and

the District of Columbia, approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and to provide for the enforcement thereof, be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose, by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if in such examination there shall be found among such passengers any person included in the prohibition in this act, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

"SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

"SEC. 8. That all persons included in the prohibition in this act, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation therefor to be fixed by regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the time of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. And any vessel refusing to pay such expenses shall not thereafter be permitted to land at or clear from any port of the United States. And such expenses shall be a lien on said vessel. That the necessary expense in the execution of this act for the present fiscal year shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"SEC. 9. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its passage."

Approved February 23, 1887 (24 Stat., 414).

**AMENDMENT TO THE ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAW CONTAINED IN
THE DEFICIENCY BILL APPROVED OCTOBER 19, 1888 (25 STAT.
L., 565).**

That the act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case that he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibition of that law, to cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel; or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

Sections 3 and 5 of an act supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration, approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, part 3, United States Statutes at Large, provide:

"SEC. 3 That the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution is hereby forbidden; and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto, made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes, are hereby declared void; and whoever shall knowingly and willfully import, or cause any importation of, women into the United States for the purposes of prostitution, or shall knowingly or willfully hold, or attempt to hold, any woman to such purposes, in pursuance of such illegal importation and contract or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars."

"SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for aliens of the following classes to immigrate into the United States, namely, persons who are undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country of felonious crimes other than political or growing out of or the result of such political offenses, or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their emigration, and women "imported for the purposes of prostitution." Every vessel arriving in the United States may be inspected under the direction of the collector of the port at which it arrives, if he shall have reason to believe that any such obnoxious persons are on board; and the officer making such inspection shall certify the result thereof to the master or other person in charge of such vessel, designating in such certificate the person or persons, if any there be, ascertained by him to be of either of the classes whose importation is hereby forbidden. When such inspection is required by the collector as aforesaid, it shall be unlawful, without his permission, for any alien to leave any such vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign country until the inspection shall

have been had and the result certified as herein provided; and at no time thereafter shall any alien certified to by the inspecting officer as being of either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden by this section, be allowed to land in the United States, except in obedience to a judicial process issued pursuant to law. If any person shall feel aggrieved by the certificate of such inspecting officer stating him or her to be within either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden by this section, and shall apply for release or other remedy to any proper court or judge, then it shall be the duty of the collector at said port of entry to detain said vessel until a hearing and determination of the matter are had, to the end that if the said inspector shall be found to be in accordance with this section, and sustained, the obnoxious person or persons shall be returned on board of said vessel, and shall not thereafter be permitted to land, unless the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel shall give bond and security, to be approved by the court or judge hearing the cause, in the sum of five hundred dollars for each such person permitted to land, conditioned for the return of such person, within six months from the date thereof, to the country whence his or her emigration shall have taken place, or unless the vessel bringing such obnoxious person or persons shall be forfeited, in which event the proceeds of such forfeiture shall be paid over to the collector of the port of arrival, and applied by him, as far as necessary, to the return of such person or persons to his or her own country within the said period of six months. And for all violations of this act, the vessel, by the acts, omissions, or connivance of the owners, master, or other custodian, or the consignees of which the same are committed, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be proceeded against as in cases of frauds against the revenue laws, for which forfeiture is prescribed by existing law."

Approved March 3, 1875.

AN ACT in amendment to the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States, in accordance with the existing acts regulating immigration, other than those concerning Chinese laborers: All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, but this section shall not be held to exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or a friend who is not of the excluded classes under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or

exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a "felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude" by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting.

SEC. 2. That no suit or proceeding for violations of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation and migration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labor shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court entered of record with reasons therefor.

SEC. 3. That it shall be deemed a violation of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by such act; and the penalties by said act imposed shall be applicable in such a case: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to States and immigration bureaus of States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration to such States.

SEC. 4. That no steamship or transportation company or owners of vessels shall directly or through agents, either by writing, printing, or oral representations, solicit, invite, or encourage the immigration of any alien into the United States except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements, or oral representations, stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision any such steamship or transportation company, and any such owners of vessels, and the agents by them employed, shall be subjected to the penalties imposed by the third section of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for violations of the provisions of the first section of said act.

SEC. 5. That section five of said act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, shall be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the second proviso in said section the words "nor to ministers of any religious denomination, nor persons belonging to any recognized profession, nor professors for colleges and seminaries," and by excluding from the second proviso of said section the words "or any relative or personal friend."

SEC. 6. That any person who shall bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, or who shall aid to bring into or land in the United States by vessel or otherwise, any alien not lawfully entitled to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. That the office of superintendent of immigration is hereby created and established, and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized and directed to appoint such officer, whose salary shall be four thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly. The superintendent of immigration shall be an officer in the Treasury Department, under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he shall make annual reports in writing of the transactions of his office, together with such special reports, in writing, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require. The Secretary shall provide the superintendent with a suitably furnished office in the city of Washington, and with such books of record and facilities for the discharge of the duties of his office as may be necessary. He shall

have a chief clerk at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and two first-class clerks.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival by water at any place within the United States of any alien immigrants it shall be the duty of the commanding officer and the agents of the steam or sailing vessel by which they came to report the name, nationality, last residence, and destination of every such alien, before any of them are landed, to the proper inspection officers, who shall thereupon go or send competent assistants on board such vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or the inspection officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, and then and there detain them until a thorough inspection is made. But such a removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of such examination. The medical examination shall be made by surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service. In cases where the services of a marine hospital surgeon can not be obtained without causing unreasonable delay, the inspector may cause an alien to be examined by a civil surgeon and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensation for such examination. The inspection officers and their assistants shall have power to administer oaths, and to take and consider testimony touching the right of any such aliens to enter the United States, all of which shall be entered of record. During such inspection after temporary removal the superintendent shall cause such aliens to be properly housed, fed, and cared for, and also, in his discretion, such as are delayed in proceeding to their destination after inspection. All decisions made by the inspection officers or their assistants touching the right of any alien to land, when adverse to such right, shall be final unless appeal be taken to the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid officers and agents of such vessel to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, and any such officer or agent or person in charge of such vessel who shall either knowingly or negligently land or permit to land any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico, so as not to obstruct or unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between said countries: *Provided*, That not exceeding one inspector shall be appointed for each customs district, and whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per year.

All duties imposed and powers conferred by the second section of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, upon State commissions, boards, or officers acting under contract with the Secretary of the Treasury shall be performed and exercised, as occasion may arise, by the inspection officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States where the various United States immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations as occasion may require shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purposes of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 10. That all aliens who may unlawfully come into the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which such aliens came; and if any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board the vessel such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars for each and every offense; and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

SEC. 11. That any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned as by law provided, at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien into the United States, and if that can not be done, then at the expense of the United States; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in the United States from causes existing prior to his landing therein shall be deemed to have come in violation of law and shall be returned as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under any existing act or any acts hereby amended, but such prosecution or other proceedings, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 13. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this act; and this act shall go into effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Approved March 3, 1891.

AN ACT to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to conforming to all present requirements of law, upon the arrival of any alien immigrants by water at any port within the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer or sailing vessel having said immigrants on board to deliver to the proper inspector of immigration at the port lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien immigrants on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists, state as to each immigrant the full name, age, and sex, whether married or single; the calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; the nationality; the last residence; the seaport for landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the seaport of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the immigrant has paid his own passage, or whether it has been paid by other persons or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government; whether in possession of money, and if so, whether up-

wards of thirty dollars and how much if thirty dollars or less; whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative and his name and address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; and what is the immigrant's condition of health mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled, and if so, from what cause.

SEC. 2. That the immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. To each immigrant or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list, and his number on the list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or of the officer first or second below him in command, taken before the United States consul or consular agent at the port of departure, before the sailing of said vessel, to the effect that he has made a personal examination of each and all of the passengers named therein, and that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical examination of each of said passengers, and that from his personal inspection and the report of said surgeon he believes that no one of said passengers is an idiot or insane person, or a pauper or likely to become a public charge, or suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or a person who has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or a polygamist, or under a contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said list or manifest concerning each of said passengers named therein is correct and true.

SEC. 3. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests before the departure of said vessel, and make oath or affirmation in like manner before said consul or consular agent, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the passengers named therein and that said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said passengers. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing alien immigrants, the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests may be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the vessel.

SEC. 4. That in the case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said inspector of immigration lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all alien immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars for each immigrant qualified to enter the United States concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of every inspector of arriving alien immigrants to detain for a special inquiry, under section one of the immigration act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, every person who may not appear to him to be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission, and all special inquiries shall be conducted

by not less than four officials acting as inspectors, to be designated in writing by the Secretary of the Treasury or the superintendent of immigration, for conducting special inquiries; and no immigrant shall be admitted on special inquiry except after a favorable decision made by at least three of said inspectors; and any decision to admit shall be subject to appeal by any dissenting inspector to the superintendent of immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in section eight of said immigration act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

SEC. 6. That section five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, "in amendment of the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor," is hereby amended by striking out the words "second proviso" where they first occur in said section and inserting the words "first proviso" in their place; and section eight of said act is hereby so amended that the medical examinations of arriving immigrants to be made by surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service may be made by any regular medical officers of such Marine-Hospital Service detailed therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury; and civil surgeons shall only be employed temporarily from time to time for specific emergencies.

SEC. 7. That no bond or guaranty, written or oral, that an alien immigrant shall not become a public charge shall be received from any person, company, corporation, charitable or benevolent society or association, unless authority to receive the same shall in each special case be given by the superintendent of immigration, with the written approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That all steamship or transportation companies, and other owners of vessels, regularly engaged in transporting alien immigrants to the United States, shall twice a year file a certificate with the Secretary of the Treasury that they have furnished to be kept conspicuously exposed to view in the office of each of their agents in foreign countries authorized to sell emigrant tickets, a copy of the law of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and of all subsequent laws of this country relative to immigration, printed in large letters, in the language of the country where the copy of the law is to be exposed to view, and that they have instructed their agents to call the attention thereto of persons contemplating emigration before selling tickets to them; and in case of the failure for sixty days of any such company or any such owners to file such a certificate, or in case they file a false certificate, they shall pay a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the proper United States court, and said fine shall also be a lien upon any vessel of said company or owners found within the United States.

SEC. 9. That after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with the Ellis Island immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 10. That this act shall not apply to Chinese persons; and shall take effect as to vessels departing from foreign ports for ports within the United States after sixty days from the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, approved August 18, 1894, provides:

"That the head money from alien passengers on and after the first day of October next, collected under the Act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to regulate immigration, shall be one dollar in lieu of the fifty cents as provided in said act. That such head money and all other receipts which shall be collected on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in connection with immigration shall be covered into the Treasury. And that the Commissioners of Immigration at the several ports shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed, and until their successors are appointed; and nominations for such offices shall be made to the Senate by the President as soon as practicable after the passage of this act."

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1895, under the head "Bureau of Immigration," provides:

"That the Superintendent of Immigration shall hereafter be designated as Commissioner-General of Immigration, and, in addition to his other duties, shall have charge, under the Secretary of the Treasury, of the administration of the alien contract-labor laws, etc."

[Circular—Department No. 159. 1898.]

AMENDATORY TO DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 177, OF NOVEMBER 29, 1893, NO. 107, OF JULY 24, 1897, NO. 159, OF AUGUST 16, 1898, AND NO. 148, OF DECEMBER 20, 1899, RELATING TO MAINTENANCE AND DEPORTATION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1900.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following instructions:

RULE 1. All alien immigrants before they are landed shall be inspected and examined, as by law provided, on shipboard or at a suitable place provided for the convenience of the owners of vessels transporting them and the comfort of the immigrant, where they may be temporarily placed while undergoing such examination. During such time, and until finally discharged and landed, said immigrants shall be deemed and treated as on shipboard, and the owners, consignee, or master of the vessel transporting them shall be liable for all expenses incurred in lodging, feeding, and caring for them, or said immigrants may be remanded on board ship, or taken on board ship, by the master thereof, who shall be responsible for their safe-keeping.

RULE 2. Upon arrival all alien immigrants shall be inspected and examined without unnecessary delay. Those qualified to land shall be promptly discharged. Those detained for special inquiry shall have a speedy hearing and be either discharged or ordered deported. If an appeal is prayed the record of proceedings shall at once be transmitted to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, at Washington. All expenses incurred in lodging, feeding, and maintaining alien immigrants during the period covered by these proceedings shall be borne by the steamship company, owners, or master of the vessel transporting them. No appeal shall be received or transmitted which is applied for

after the immigrant has been transferred from the immigrant station to be deported.

RULE 2a. In order to carry out that portion of section 10 of the act approved March 3, 1891, which provides "that all aliens who may unlawfully come into the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in," it is directed that notice of appeal from an order of deportation shall be filed promptly, and the record transmitted within thirty-six hours thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons for the delay accompany the papers. Attorneys and friends who appear on behalf of the appellant must file their briefs and statements within that time, to be transmitted with the record, unless additional time is allowed by the Commissioner, who may require a deposit of a sum of money sufficient to defray the maintenance of said appellant for the time caused by the delay.

Application to furnish bond in behalf of a debarred immigrant will not be considered, unless a deposit of money is made sufficient to defray his or her expense whilst awaiting a decision.

RULE 2b. A weekly report of detained immigrants must be made to the Bureau, which shall contain the following information, viz: Date of detention, cause of same, and disposition of case.

RULE 2c. Attorneys and persons appearing in behalf of detained immigrants shall not be permitted to charge a sum exceeding five dollars (\$5) in each case, unless the Commissioner shall, in writing, allow an additional compensation, which fee shall be payable through the Commissioner. Anyone charging an immigrant a fee prior to his detention, or charging or receiving from an immigrant or his relatives or friends a fee, gift, or compensation for his services in excess of above rates, or who shall deprive an immigrant of any part of his chattels or effects in lieu of, or as security for, said fee, shall not be permitted to practice at any immigrant station in the United States.

RULE 3. Upon the arrival of an alien immigrant, helpless from sickness, physical disability, or infancy, who is detained for further inquiry, one person only (if necessary) shall be detained to look after and care for such helpless immigrant, the natural guardian or a relative to be selected. The transportation company to be responsible for their maintenance while so detained. The remainder of the family (if any) shall proceed on their journey or defray their own expenses.

RULE 4. In case of an immigrant not qualified to land, but who would be entitled, upon proof of certain facts, such as the case of a woman who claims to have a husband, father, or brother, residents in this country, able and willing to support her, she may be detained a reasonable time until such husband, father, or brother can be communicated with. The transportation company to be responsible for her maintenance in such and like cases until a final decision is reached.

RULE 5. Immigrants qualified to land shall be promptly discharged and landed, and if they desire to wait for friends or remittances they may be permitted to do so upon payment of all costs and expenses, which should not be charged to the transportation company. In cases where an immigrant qualified to land is unable, from accident or unavoidable circumstances, to immediately continue his journey and is without sufficient means to defray the expenses of the enforced delay, the Commissioner of Immigration may, in his discretion, pay said expense, reporting said case to the Bureau of Immigration with reasons for his action, and ask that such expense be paid out of the "immigrant fund."

RULE 6. In case of the arrival of sick and disabled immigrants unable

to travel, said immigrants shall be removed to hospitals provided for their care, and shall be maintained at the expense of the owner or master of the vessel transporting them until sufficiently recovered either to be landed or deported, and while detained in hospital shall not be considered as landed until examined and discharged, or said immigrant shall remain on shipboard until able and ready to be landed or deported.

RULE 7. Any alien immigrant who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned, as by law provided, at any time within one year from the date of his arrival, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien; and any alien immigrant who shall become a public charge within one year after his arrival from causes existing prior to his landing may be returned at the expense of said above-named parties. The expense above-mentioned shall include all expenses incurred for maintenance, after such cases are brought to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration, provided said Bureau, upon investigation, has ascertained the case to be one for deportation, and has so ordered.

RULE 8. Any immigrant who has been lawfully landed and has become a public charge from accident or bodily ailment, or disease, or physical inability to earn a living, which is likely to be of a permanent character, may be deported within one year from date of landing at the expense of the "immigrant fund," upon a proper case for relief being first established to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Immigration: *Provided*, Said pauper immigrant is delivered at a port designated by the Bureau of Immigration, free of charge, and said "immigrant fund" shall be liable to pay any public or charitable institution fixed charges, agreed upon, for the care of any alien immigrant who has fallen into distress within and until the end of one year from the time of landing, and has become a public charge from above causes, from the date of notification to the Bureau of Immigration and establishment of said immigrant's right to relief.

RULE 9. Immigrants who are detained under rules 4 and 6 (awaiting proofs, etc., or who are sick and in hospital) should pay for their own maintenance, and the transportation company shall be held only as security for the payment of subsistence and hospital expenses. Access to such immigrants shall be permitted to an agent of said transportation company to request payment thereof, and should said immigrants refuse or be unable to pay the same, it shall be a circumstance to be considered, upon arriving at a decision in his case, as to whether he may or may not be likely to become a public charge.

RULE 10. No charge for food, lodging, or maintenance, or for hospital attendance, medicines, or other expenses shall be made in excess of the actual cost of furnishing the same, the intention being to make the service self-sustaining without profit.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Approved:

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*





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